fortunate princes, and a similar influence has often been exerted in favor of the obscient hierarchy of the Roman Charch; but this is the first eccasion on which the inperial government has bestirred itself to protect oppressed nationalities, or to vindicate the liberty of conscience. This is a proof of progress which could scarcely have been looked for. It may be grossly inconsistant, but it is at all events a marked advance upon the previous policy of the empire. We can only regret that this devotion to liberal principies is, unfortunately, far from being diefuterated. The assumed protection of the Christian races in Turkey is but one part of a system of policy in which little attention is paid to the objects of its estensible regard. It is to be feared that the propagnadism of Asstria is neither political nor religious, but morely territorial; for the preparations which ahe has made certainly justify the belief that something more is intended than the protection of her own frontier, and the advocacy of the interests of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and this suspicion is strengthened by the latest accounts and this suspicion is strengthened by the latest accounts from Constantinople. The sunder suspension of friendly relations between Austria and the Forte can scarcely be attributed to the nevel zeal of the imperial ministers on behalf of toleration; and their antecedents scarcely entitle them to claim credit for a disinterestedness unconscied with all political objects.

If the latest accounts may be credited, certain demands have been made by the Austrian government, to which the ministers of the Perte have found it impossible to accede. It was not with exclusive reference to the inhabitants of Montenegro that those requisitions were pressed upon the Porte. While claiming the protectorate of the Christians in Turkey, Austria likewise insisted upon certain privileges being accorded to her subjects in the dominions of the Sultan. Nor was this all. The imperial government demanded territorial rights on

that the Austrian ultimatum has been rejected by the Divan.

It is said that the imperial plenipotentiary, after claiming in vain the protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Porte, the recognition of the independence of Montenegro, and liberty for Austrian subjects to trade in the Ottoman dominions, has demanded his passports and left Constantinople; and this report is borne out by the previous proceedings of the Emperor's ministers. It is notorious that, ever since the Hungarian insurrection, there has been but little friendship between Constantinople and Vienna; and it is not surprising that the domestic difficulties of Turkey have been seized as an occasion for a display of Austrian animosity. From the day when Kossuth and his colleagues found safety under the protection of the Croscent, the absolutist governments have evinced a marked hostility towards Turkey; and both Austria and Russia have used the late disturbances in the Sultan's dominions to seize advantages at the expense of their neighbors—to extend their territories and political influence.

The present state of the Eastern question is sufficiently menacing. We know that both Austria and Russia insist on unreasonable concessions on the part of Turkey, and we also know that each of those governments maintains a powerful army on the frontiers of the country which they hope to weaken or to appropriate. But, in spite of these demonstrations, we are unwilling to believe that the crisis will lead to dangerous consequences. The great powers will not permit Austria to settle the Turkish difficulty. Her military demonstrations may evince her cupidity, but they will not be of any real weight in determining the question, however dangerous they may appear to the ministers of the Sultan. Under the existing to

cupidity, but they will not be of any real weight in determining the question, however dangerous they may appear to the ministers of the Sultan. Under the existing salance of power and territery, it must be an object of the first importance with Europe generally to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire; and the best mode of carrying out that policy is to use every effort for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey. If that object be zealously prosecuted by the combined agency of the European powers, nothing more will be heard of the protectorates which the Roman Catholic States claim to exercise. It is certainly not the interest of Alastria to quarrel with her neighbors, whilst the entire continent is concerned in maintaining the integrity of Turkey, so long as this can be accomplished without retarding the progress of the nations subjected to the Ottoman dominion.

The Commercial Treaty between Austria and Prussia.

[From the London Times, Feb. 25]

The commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia which was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 19th inst., is unquestionably the most important measure for the welfare and union of the Germanic Confederation which has been carried into effect since 1815. It is, in fact, the realization in a different form of the engagement contained in the 19th article of the Federal Compact as to the future relations of commerce and navigation to be established by the confederate States throughout the territory of Germany, with the essential addition that Austria now extends to Germany the advantages of commercial intercourse on more liberal terms with the whole of her dominions. The announcement of the exchange of ratifications not having yet been received, the text of the treaty has not been communicated to the public but as it is known that before Med Rende was his definite signature he had referred to Vienna for express instructions on the only uncertain point, no doubt exists as to the prompt and complete settlement of the question. As far as we are nequanted with the terms of this important convention, it leaves each party at liberty to regulate its own commercial tariff, subject to certain general principles of a liberal character. Thus Austria renounces all prohibitory duties, except on the peculiar articles of salt, tobacco, guspowder, and playing cards, which are government monopolies. The trade in raw materials, &c., as defined in the first schedule of the treaty, is free. All export duties on the produce of one State sold to the other are abolished. Navigation dues are equalized between the ships and ports of both countries. The consular agents of both countries are to protect the common interests of both. Transit dues are abolished, and'access to the rivers, canals, and railroads of both parties is mutually conceded on the same terms. Provision is made for the introduction of a uniform monetary system. The present treaty is concluded for a period of twelve years, and at a suitable time commissioners are to consider the propriety of effecting a more intimate commercial union. Meantime the commercial alherents of Perussia in Germany are invited to accept the treaty as rcial union. Meantime the commercial adherents o Prussia in Germany are invited to accede to the treaty a well as the commercial adherents of Austria in Italy, in cluding, consequently, the principalities of Parma, Mo dena, and Tuscany. On the other hand, as the essentia object of the Darmstadt league of minor States was to ob-

cluding, consequently, the principalities of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. On the other hand, as the essential object of the Darmstadt league of minor States was to obtain the certainty of closer commercial relations with Austria before they closed again with the conditions of the Prussian Zollverein, the principal purpose of that separate combination is secured, and it is probable that no further difficulties of moment will prevent the reconstitution of the Zollverein. Even Hanover is not indisposed to join the new compact, and it is desirable that the Northern States should throw into the scale their influence, favorable as it is to low import duties and foreign trade. The result of this treaty will, therefore, probably be to remove commercial restrictions, mational barriers, and faceal taxes over a very large portion of Central Europe, extending from the Elbe to the Arno, and from Aix lackbapelle to Belgrade; and thus to bring into casier and freer intercouse no less than seventy millions of the most civilized and industrious inhabitants of the globe. With much to deplore, as we think, in the present political aspect of the continent, it is in some degree a compensation for the severe discipline of authority to find that the governments of the present day are actuated by enlarged and progressive views of the material condition and commercial relations of their subjects; and the power they exercise, sometimes to excess, is at least usefully directed when it removes barriers long established and upheld by popular prejudices even more than by State policy. In a compact of this nature neither party can be said to make concessions, or to surrender anything but the spirit of exclusiveness and the hope of ascendancy; and we shall not attempt to balance against each other the relative benefits each may derive from it. Austria obtains a far closer connection with that great Germanic rac, which is the vertebral column of her vast and unwieldy frame. Her extensive raw productions will find a much wider market, and her ind whoer market, and her industrial establishments—which are by no means despicable—in Moravia, Bohemia, and the Tyrol, will be stimulated by wholesome competition. The Zollverein, moreover, loses that exclusively Prussian character, which seemed at one time to have become the stepping stone to Prussian supergression.

are by no means sespicable—in Moravia, Bohemia, and the Tyrol, will be simulated by wholesome competition. The Zollverein, moreover, loses that exclusively Prussian character, which seemed at one time to have become the steepping-stone to Prussian supremacy, until the resistance of Southern Germany to those pretensions had brought the commercial lesque almost to the verge of dissolution. Prussia, on the other hand, gains a vast extension of her means of communication and her consumers. Germany and Italy are opened to her by the Austrian system of railroads to the Adriatic, and the East by the Danube; while the acceptance of the primary conditions insisted upon by the minor States—namely, the conclusion of a treaty with Austria before the Zoliverein treaties were renewed—enables her to reconstruct, on a more extended basis, that great work of her policy.

Until we have before us the schedule of duties annexed to this treaty, we cannot determine the exact effect of this important change upon British commercial relations with Germany, but we are assured by competent authority that this treaty is not either in principle or in practice prejudicial to the mercantile interests of this country. It would, indeed, he preposterous to suppose that a commercial system which embraces so great an extent of territory, with such diversity of interests, and which is meant to remove many of the obstacles to commerce heretofore subsisting between adjacent countries, could be cemented by prohibitive duties, or held together by a purely protective policy. We feel, on the contrary, the more certain that the impulse towards commercial freedom and extended intercourse with foreign nations, given by the example of this country and of the United States, will set with increasing power upon a large commercial confederation in which local interests have already lost their decisive and paramount ascendancy Men will gradually discover—it is astonishing that the demonstration should advance so slowly—that they are not punishing their rivals, b

Great Britain.

NO IMPORTANT TRAMBACTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE BURNESK WAR—THE FEWISH QUESTION—THE EARL OF CLARNDON'S LEVER—INTENDED GOVERNMENT-AL INQUIRY AS TO THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA STEAMER—DISSOLUTION OF THE TORONTO AND LAKE HUBON RALLWAY COMPANY—RESCUE OF A BARK'S CREW BY A NEW ORLRANS VESSEL—PROGRESS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM—AN AMERICAN TO BE HUNG AT EDINBURG FOR AN AMERICAN TO BE HUNG AT EDINBURG FOR MURDER—MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA—NEW NOVA SCOTIA MINING COMPANY—IGNORING OF THE BILL OF INDICTMENT AGAINST THE SOLDIERS FOR THE SIX MILE BRIDGE AFFAIR-ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY-APPOINT-MENT OF MR. BONEY TO THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE BAILBOAD

—MR. FERRGUS O'CONNOR.

The proceedings of Parliament have not possessed much interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed the House, that on Thursday, the 3d instant, he would state the intentions of Government with respect to the admixture of chicory with coffee. A select committee of the House was named to consider the propriety of appointing a deputy speaker.

intentions of Government with respect to the admixture of chicory with coffee. A select committee of the House was named to consider the propriety of appointing a deputy speaker.

On Thursday, 24th ult., an important debate took place in the House of Lords on the subject of the war with Ava. The Earl of Ellenborough brought the subject before the Lords by moving for the production of a letter written in 1829, by the directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General, giving instructions as to the line of operations to be pursued in any future war with Ava. The noble lord then commented on the line of operations pursued in the present war, which had been anything but successful or satisfactory, and wished to know what view the present government took of the affairs in Ava, especially with reference to the proclamation for the annexation of Pegu, though the responsibility of that step must be laid at the door of the late government. In reply, the Earl of Aberdeen said he had no objection to produce the letter in question, though a despatch written twenty-five years ago, on such a subject, could scarcely be considered as anything else than an historical curiosity. With respect to the conduct of the present war, the government could not boast of that power of military criticism professed by Lord Ellenborough, and therefore were unfortunately unable to pass judgment on the operations now being carried on in Ava. They had, however, the greatest confidence and reliance in the discretion of the Governor General, and, as he had expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the war, and had determined to annex Pegu after mature deliberation, the government were disposed to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the late government, and in the eulogies passed by it on the Governor General. The Earl of Derby defended the line of operations pursued against Ava, and read a memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington, to prove that the war could not have been averted; that the operations proposed were judicio

bound not to stop short of the annexation of that province.

In the Commons, on the 24th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, according to promise, the intentions of the Government with respect to the mixture of chicory with coffee. The Government had come to the decision, "That the public interests would be best consuited by allowing chicory to be sold in a state of mixture with coffee, provided it was so described in labels attached thereto." The subject of Jewish disabilities was then taken up, on the notice of Lord John Russell, who moved that the house go into Committee to consider certain civil disabilities affecting the Jews. His object was to complete the edifice of religious toleration by permitting the Jewish subjects as were at present enjoyed by Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics. He (Lord John Russell) could discover no danger that would accrue to the Christian institutions of the country, from the admission into civil office of a small number of believers in a different faith, and who were otherwise good citizens and not given to proselytizing. Sir R. Ingles and Sir Robert Peel opposed these views; the latter thought it was incompatible with the dignity of Christians to admit Jews into almost every office! Lord Monk wished to have "parliamentary Christianity." Mr. Napier thought Jews were as bad as atheists. Mr. O'Connell, having himself as a Roman Catholic suffered under religious disabilities, felt it his duty to lift up his voice in behalf of another class equally persecuted. At this stage of the proceedings, the calls of "divide" became so incessant that further debate was cut short, and the motion was carried by a vote of 234 against 295. The Maynooth matter was further set down, for Wednesday, 2d inst.

The Earl of Clarendon held a diplomatic levee on 234, for reception of the foreign ministers at the British court. Mr. Ingersoll was present. "His Excellency the American Minister, and Miss Wilcox," also appear in the list of company at the Countess Colloredo's "reception" at th In the Commons, on the 24th, the Chancellor of

The nephew of the unfortunate Mr. Feargus O'Con nor has written to the magistrateat the Hammersmith police court. London, bearing testimony to the kind treatment which the ex-chartist leader enjoys in the hunatic asylum, and stating that he can at all times be seen by his friends, and that his sister's statements to the contrary were incorrect.

Government has taken steps to have a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the recent loss of the Victoria, Liverpool and Dublin steamship, which went ashore in a snow storm on the coast of Ireland, with a sacrifice of sixty-eight lives. The coroner's inquest on the drowned has resulted in the countil to of Thomas Davis, first mate of the steamship, on a charge of manslaughter from culpable carelessness. Captain Church perished, and so escapes censure.

and so escapes censure.

A deputation from Manchester and Bradford had an interview, lately, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting a repeal of the soap duties.

At a special meeting of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company at London, on the 21st, it was unanimously agreed to dissolve, in consequence of a provincial association having undertaken to construct a line to supply the district with the railway communication which this company contemplated in 1845.

communication which this company contemplated in 1845.

The ship Hemisphere, from New Orleans, at Liverpool, brings the crew, sixteen in number, of the bark Charles, of London, from Cardiff for San Francisco. The crew of the Charles report that they were treated very handsomely on board the Hemisphere.

The new Crystal Palace at Sydenham is progressing rapidly. It is now about half built.

John Williams, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to death at Edinburg, for the unprovoked murder of an old man, named Andrew Mather, whom he met on the highway Williams will be hanged, at Greenlaw, the 14th inst. John Diamond, calling himself an American, and lately discharged from the New York packet Congress, is sent to prison for two months, in London, for rowdyism.

discharged from the New York packet Congress, is sent to prison for two months, in London, for rowdyism.

The ship Three Bells, from Melbourne, October 28th, has arrived in the Thames with 77,803 ounces of gold, valued at £311,200.

The prospectus has been issued in London of a "Nova Scotia Mining and Copper Smelting Company," with a capital of half a million sterling, to work metals and minerals at a locality called Indian Point, on the Bay of Fundy.

The indictments preferred against the soldiers engaged in the Six Mile Bridge affray have been ignored by the Grand Jury.

An accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, on the 24th, by the breaking of a scroll iron or hanging spring of one of the carriages. A party of the directors of the line were in the car at the time, and one of them, Mr. James Gibbs, of Clifton, near Bristol, was killed. Several other passengers were more or less injured.

Rev. Dr. Broughton, Bishop of Sydney, is dead.

C. P. Roney, Secretary of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, has been appointed general superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, on the recommendation of the colonial office.

The London papers publish official correspondence relating to the arrest, by the Austrians, of Mr. Harwood, a British subject, at Vienna. It contains nothing interesting.

nothing interesting

THE ESTIMATES—QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE PMPEROR— THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION—BLESSING THE NEW MARKET AT THE TEMPLE—GENERAL DUBOURG'S CLAIMS AGAIN REJECTED—IMPROVEMENT OF THE

MARKET AT THE TEMPLE—GENERAL DUBOURG'S SCLAIMS AGAIN REJECTED—IMPROVEMENT OF THE LODGINGS OF THE POOR—ARRIVAL OF THE TUNISIAN ENVOY—CONTEMPLATED SAVING IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE—COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA—AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES—MORE AMNESTIES—DEATH OF BAYARD—THE FERLING IN PARISON THE TURKISH APPAIR.

The greatest efforts are making at the various bureaux to reduce the estimates within the limits necessary to produce a balanced budget. On this point the Emperor has set his heart, and there is no doubt that the expenditures—on paper, at least—will be made to conform to the receipts of the year. The Emperor presided at a Council of State, held on the 21st, when the whole subject of finance was under discussion for some hours. The chamber set apart for the meetings of the Council is that used for the same purpose during the time of Napoleon I. Queen Victoria has sent to the Emperor a reply to his letter notifying his marriage. The Queen's letter has not been made public, but was, undoubtedly, friendly.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times.

has not been made public, but was, undoubtedly, friendly.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes thus:—"Some American houses have made purchases of fashion and luxury, to be exhibited at the exposition which is being prepared at New York for the month of May next. The Parisian manufacturers, however, show little inclination to send their produce to so great a distance, and it is consequently supposed that the greater portion of the French merchandise which will figure at the exposition in the United States will be exhibited under the name of American merchants. The merchants have sent large orders, by the last mail from New York, to Paris, Lyons, and St. Etienne."

Mr. W. Hughes, the American Commission Europe, however, in a letter to the Tieses, d the fact of the French manufacturers being relu to send articles to New York, and offers proof t y of blessing the new market at the formed on the 21st ult. by the Arch-

contrary.

The ceremony of blessing the new market at the Temple was performed on the 21st ult. by the Archbishop of Paris.

M. Victor Anger, a young literary man, of Paris, was fatally stabbed in the Rue Meslay a few nights ago, by some person unknown, and has since died of his wounds.

Gen. Dubourg, one of the men who sprung into notoricty during the days of 1830, recently brought before the Council of State a claim of 42,000 francs for compensation for losses incurred during that revolution. Dubourg has pressed his claim frequently during the past twenty-two years, and has now to add one more rejection to the number of his failures. Gossip says that M. Dubourg is an Irishman, whose original patronymic was Patrick O'Bourke.

The Emperor has decided that out of the ten millions of francs appropriated to the improvement of the Minister of the Interior to proceed with the plans. Gen. Reschid, appointed by the Bey of Tunis to congratulate the Emperor on his marriage, has arrived in Paris.

It is rumored that a saving of from three to four millions of francs is to be effected in the foreign service, but whether from the consular or diplomatic service, is not known. The budget of 1854 will be brought before the Legislative Assembly early in March.

M. Auguste Heurtier, charged with a commercial mission to China and the Orient is to sail imme-

brought before the Legislative Assembly early in March.

M. Auguste Heurtier, charged with a commercial mission to China and the Orient, is to sail immediately for Macao in the steam corvette Colbert.

M. de la Cour, Minister of France at Vienna, is appointed French Minister at Constantinople, and M. de Bourqueney is appointed Minister at Vienna.

The Moniteur publishes a list of 158 additional prisoners arrested by decree.

M. Bayard, the author of "Fils de Famille,"4 " La Reine de Seize Ans," has died suddenly.

The differences between Austria and Turkey have created much uneasiness in Paris, as it is feared that hostilities will be the consequence.

The Paris Presse has a notice of the assurances given in the German papers, that the British government will be called on to expel the foreign refugees who have abused hospitality by conspiring against friendly States, for the purpose of expressing its doubts that England will swerve from her old feelings on the right of asylum to refugees.

The Emperor and Empress are, according to private information, to make a journey to the South of France in the spring.

The Emperor, it is said, is desirous of having an exhibition opened in 1854, similar to the one in England in 1861, to which persons of all countries are to be invited to send their productions. It is also added that this project has received the cordial assent of the Council of Ministers.

THE ANCESTRY OF THE EMPRESS

sent of the Council of Ministers.

THE ANCESTRY OF THE EMPRESS.

[From the Bumfries (Scotland) Courier.]

It has been remarked that truth occasionally brings out in bold relief circumstances which appear much more unlikely to happen than the wildest dreams of fiction ever conceived. In illustration of the justness of this observation may be instanced the wonderful career of Louis Napoleon, from the time when Louis Philippe was so unceremoniously dispossessed of his throne to the present moment—from the time when the was almost a penniless wanderer in London, till now, when he is the uncontrolled master of the lives and fortunes of millions of human beings, not of half-barbarians, but of one of the most civilized nations on the face of the earth. Some circumstances which have come under our notice, connected with the personal history of his new Empress, are nearly as extraordinary as his own.

Nearly a century back a highly respectable gentleman, William Kirkpatrick, first cousin to the late Sir James Kirkpatrick, Baronet, of Closeburn, was propnetor of the estate of Conheath, in the parish of Caerlaverock, where he resided. The estate had originally been one of the numerous possessions of the Closeburn family, of which he was a cadet, but had passed out of their hands, and was purchased by Mr. Kirkpatrick's grandfather. He had a very large family, the only remaining member of which is Miss Kirkpatrick, who resides at Nithbank, in the vicinity of Dumfries. Mrs. Proudfoot, of Cragieburn, near Mofat, also belongs to the same family, her mother having been sister to Miss Kirkpatrick. One of his sons, also a William Kirkpatrick, settled as a merchant in Malaga, and remained there till his death, a period of upwards of twenty-five years, during a considerable portion of which time he held the office of Malaga, and remained there till his death, a period of upwards of twenty-five years, during a considerable portion of which time he held the office of American Consul there. He married the eldest daughter of Baron Griveguie, by whom he had one son and three daughters. The son died early. The daughters all married, the youngest to a cousin of her own, and is since dead. The other two married Spanish noblemen. One still resides with her family in Malaga; the other is the Countess de Montijo, and mother of Napoleon's empress, lately Countess Teba.

and mother of Napoleon's empress, lately Countess Teba.

Tebas.

Thus the great-grand-daughter of the proprietor of a small estate in Dumfreisshire now occupies the throne of France. We hope that the Empress, now that she has attained such an exalted position in this world, will show, by the prudence of her conduct, and the beneficial influence she may have it in her power to exercise over her husband, that it may be so employed as to tend towards the preservation of peace in Enrope, and to justice and moderation towards the people of France; and by so doing show that she has not forgotten the motto of her father's fsmily—"I mak siccar." Indeed, if the accounts are correct of what occurred previous to the marriage, she has already shown that she has not forgotten the family motto. The seat is a precarious one, and it is only by the most careful and judicious conduct on the part of both herself and husband, that the throne can be placed on anything like security. The origin of the once powerful family of Closeburn, of which, as we have shown, the Empress of France

the part of both herself and husband, that the throne can be placed on anything like security. The origin of the once powerful family of Closeburn, of which, as we have shown, the Empress of France is a lineal descendant, is lost in antiquity. They possessed many extensive estates in this country at a very early period, and were proprietors of Closeburn from the twelfth century till the year 1783, when it was sold to Mr. Monteath. In the parish of Closeburn there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, and its site gave name to the farm of Kirkpatrick. From this place the Kirkpatricks assumed their surname in the thirteenth century. The circumstance of Kirkpatrick assisting Robert Bruce to slay Cumyn in the Greyfriars church, Dumfries, on the 10th of February, 1305, is well known, and it was from this that the family took the crest and motto which they still bear. Roger Kirkpatrick, in 1355, was powerful enough to expel the English from the castles of Dalswinton and Caeriaverock. He got a grant for the latter, and resided in the castle till he was murdered by Sir James Lindsay, in the year 1357.

The circumstances of this murder are remarkable, and form the subject of a fine ballad by the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. Lindsay and Kirkpatrick were suitors for the hand of the same lady; the latter was preferred, and Lindsay was a wedding guest at the castle of Caerlaverock. In the dead of night Lindsay stole up to the bridal chamber and stabbed his successful rival to the heart and escaped on horseback. When the deed was discovered the men-at-arms went off in pursuit. A storm had arisen, and Lindsay, confused, had ridden round, in place of away from the castle. He was taken and executed at the castle gate. The borony was afterwards restored to the Maxwells. The grandfather of the Sir James Kirkpatrick are grandfather of the Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart, was for many years the beloved and venerated Sheriif of Dumfriesshire.

The narrative concluded with the following curious revelations:—

The narrative concluded with the following carious revelations:—

It is not a little remarkable that this is not the first occasion on which a family from the south of Scotland has furnished a bride to the Bonapartes. Jerome Bonaparte, the only surviving brother of the great Napoleon, and who now lives in Paris, sharing so far in the fortunes of his nephew, married, in the United States, a Mise Paterson, who was a grand-daughter of one Robert Paterson, better known in Scotland, and indeed over the world, as "Old Mortality." "Old Mortality," by some accounts, was a native of the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, though according to others, the parish of Hawick claims to be his birthplace. At all events, he settled, before commencing his world-known wanderings, renovating the tombstones of the Covenanters, in Morton, the adjoining parish to Closeburn, and married one Elizabeth Gray, who was for a considerable time a cook-maid in the family of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn. Old Mortality's wife, with her children settled in Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the third son, John, emigrated to America in 1776, and established himself at Baltimore. Jerome Bonaparte married his daughter. Truly truth is stranger than fiction. The narrative concluded with the following curi-

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMPRESS TO THE TROOPS.

In the London Court Journal of Saturday, the 12th ult., we find the following description of the animated scene that took place at Versailles on the 6th:—

animated scene that took place at Versailles on the 6th:—

"On Sunday, it became known to those who never fail to run after every species of excitement, that the Emperor was about to exhibit the fine regiments stationed at Versailles to her Imperial Majesty; in a short time the railway carriages upon that road were eagerly sought and rapidly filled, not-withstanding the day was cold and gloomy. On the arrival of the influx, it was soon seen that there was not likely to be a disappointment; for the carabineers, the dragoons, and some infantry regiments were drawn up in front of the palace. It was, however, nearly three o'clock before the imperial cortège arrived from St. Cloud; the distinguished personages, whem everybody was anxious to see, left their carriages and mounted on horseback immediately. They were enthusiastically cheered; and if there is any lack in the expression of loyalty occasionally in Paris, it is amply compensated for by the

determination with which it is enhibited at versailles. The Emperor looked, and happy. He rode rapidly along the line, accompaned by the Empress, who was in a riding habit. He presented her Majesty to the troops with considerable grace and skill, holding her by the hand; and both bowed with great appearance of pleasure at the manner in which they were received. Of course every eye was directed to the bride, who appeared perfectly at ease, and was evidently enjoying the gratifying scene. She looked remarkably well, and had more color in her cheeks than when seen on the day of her marriage. She is evidently an accomplished horsewoman, and perfectly fearless. The military appeared much pleased with her, and cries of "Vive l'Imperatrice" were frequently heard as they gallopped along. After this sort of presentation the Emperor and Empress stationed themselves near the palace, and the troops defiled before them in fine order, each regiment, as it passed, saluting them. Accustomed as the people are to see this sort of display, they were more than usually delighted with the spectacle of the day, for such an admirable opportumity was afforded them of seeing their new sovereign, whose manners and appearance-highly prepossessed them in her favor. Her Majesty seemed equally pleased with the reception that she met with, and very graciously bowed in return for the numerous expressions of respect which were heard on all sides. When the review was finished, the Emperor and Empress went into the château; and on hearing the loud shouts which seemed to invite their presence, they appeared on the halcony, where they were saluted by cheers, by waving of handkerchiefs, and by the various shouts which are heard when a number of persons are assembled to do honor to their sovereign. Everything passed off remarkably well, and as soon as the illustrious individuals who had given an éclât to the day had retired from the public gaze, the Parisans prepared to enjoy the feasts which had been hastily got up by the restaurateurs, or promenade their young sovereign.

Portugal.

MINISTERIAL PREDICAMENT—BAD WEATHER.
The Lisbon News, of the 19th, places the Portuguese cabinet in a precarious state, not only from lack of support, but from the probable cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Brazilis, consequent upon the quarrel with the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Drummond.

The weather along the coast of Portugal has been very severe the previous fortnight.

Spain. ADVANCEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT BY A BANK ON THE CREDIT OF THE RECEIPTS FROM HAVANA. The Bank of San Fernando, Madrid, has agreed to make an advance to the government of fifty-two mil-lions of reals on the credit of the receipts at Havana

Switzerland. THE FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE TICINO AFFAIR.
From Berne, under date 21st, we are informed that the Federal Council of Switzerland has not yet come to any decision respecting Ticino. The block-ade of that canton coxtinues. There had arrived nearly 3,900 Ticinese, who had been expelled from Lombardy, and 2,000 more were expected to arrive.

THE KING'S RECOVERY AND GENERAL REJOICINGS.

The 9th ult. was observed at Stockholm as a day of rejoicing for the King's recovery. Banquets were given by the ministers, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

Hanover. A telegraphic despatch from Hanover, in the Inde

pendance Belye, says:—
"The official Gazette publishes a royal ordinance, putting in force, from the lat of March next, the increased
duties stipulated in the Prusso Hanoverian treaty of
Sept. 8, 1850. At the same time the free port of Harbourg is suppressed, and retroactive duties will be levied
on merchandise introduced at the duty in force on the
27th Feb."

UNFOUNDED RUMOR OF AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING—DEATH OF THE EX-SOVEREIGN OF REUSS —FREE TRADE IN ENGLISH PLATE IRON.

—FREE TRADE IN ENGLISH PLATE IRON. A rumor, scarcely amounting to an assertion, had found its way into circulation, that an attempt had been made on the life of the King at Berlin. Advices' proved the rumor to be wholly unfounded. Prince Henry Reuss, ex-sovereign of Reuss, Lobenstein Ebersdori, Germany, died on the 17th, at Dresden. He abdicated the cares of government in 1848. English plate iron, for ship building, is to be admitted, for one year, free of duty, into the Baltic ports, the object being to encourage the building of iron steamships at Stettin and Dantzic.

Austria.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMENT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR—EXCITEMENT AT PESTII.

Vienna letters are still full of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. The assassin's name is now spelled Janos Libeny, a journeyman tailor, from Stuhlweissenberg, in Hungary. His age is about twenty-three. He maintains with vehemence that he had no accomplices, and that his intention was not to kill the Emperor, but to give him "a mark." He further maintains that he had had the intention ever since 1850, and watched for three weeks past for an opportunity to find his victim unattended. A few minutes before the attack took place, a party of six or eight persons, conversing in Italian, had passed, and were the first to rush to the spot when the alarm was given. Thinking they were accomplices of the assassin, the Emperor drew his sword, and stood upon his guard. The mistake was soon explained, if mistake it was, but it gave rise to reports that the attack was made by Italian emissance at the stack was made by Italian emissance.

of the assassin, the Emperor drew his sword, and stood upon his guard. The mistake was soon explained, if mistake it was, but it gave rise to reports that the attack was made by Italian emissaries, or by Jews. The Emperor's wound, slight as it was, is going on favorably. When led to prison, Libeny cried "Vive Kossuth!"

According to the latest accounts from Vienna, the health of the Emperor of Austria was daily improving. He had recommenced transacting business with his cabinet ministers, and expressed a wish to go to church to return thanks to Almighty God for his providential escape from the assassin's hand; but, at the suggestion of his medical attendants, he refrained from so doing at present. Count O'Donnell, who was with the Emperor at the time of the treasonable attack, has received the insignia of Knight of the Order of Leopold; and the citizen Ettenreid, who seized the assassin, has been named Chevalier of the Order of Francis Joseph.

German papers state that a rising was anticipated at Pesth, and fears were entertained of an outbreak throughout Hungary. The police of Pesth had arrested twenty travellers at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison of the city is kept constantly under arms, and ready to act at a moment's notice. Sentinels are posted at all the gates leading to the forters of Buda, from which, and other circumstances, it would appear that a coup de main is feared to liberate the political prisoners.

Italy.

EFFORTS TO CAPTURE MAZZINI—NEW AND STRINGENT REGULATIONS AT MILAN—STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PLANS INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS—INTENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM SPEZZIA TO SARDINIA AND CORSICA—D'AZEGLIO'S MISSION TO LONDON—ITEMS FROM BOME.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM SPEZZIA TO SARDINIA AND CORSICA—D'AZEGLIO'S MISSION TO LONDON—ITEMS FROM BOME.

Milan letters of February 19th say that the Austrian authorities, believing that Mazzini was still in the city, had taken the most rigorous measures to prevent his escape. They even opened the coffins which were carried to the burial ground, to assure themselves that he was not concealed in one of them. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the bastions after seven o'clock in the evening. Orders are issued to the householders to keep a lamp burning all night in front of every fourth house, from six o'clock in the evening until daylight. In case of disturbance the householders are to close their doors, and every man found in the street is to be treated as concerned in the affray. By order of the commandant, all the houses were filuminated on the 19th, in rejoicing for the Emperor's preservation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times mentions a rumor, but does not know if the correct, that the funds in the hands of the revolutionary committee in London, collected from France, Italy, Germany and America, amounted to 700,000 francs, just preceding the outbreak at Milan. From another source it is stated that one part of the plan of those who planned the insurrection, was to seize the Austrian steamer Radetsky on Lake Maggiore. Groups of passengers were to have gone on board at Pollanza, Intra, Belgirate, Stresa, Lesa, Arona, &c., and to have overpowered the erew and seized the ship between Locarno and Mugadino. The captain got a hint of the plot and put into Lavano, where he landed his dangerous guests. The Tracte Zeitung ventures to say that during the past fortnight circumstances have come to light which indicate that at least a part of the population looked with a favorable eye on the insurrection, and if it had gone on favorably would have made common cause with the insurgents taken at Milan. The focus of the conspiracy was at Malghera.

The Parlamento of Turin, of the 18th inst., ann

bund, and employed in recruiting Swiss troops for the Roman army, had been ordered to leave the Sardinan States.

The Press, of Vienna, says it is contemplated by Austria, to negotiate with the Holy See a concordat for Hungary and Croatia. Accounts from Rome mention that Father Rothaan, general of the Jesuits, is on his death-bed. The decision against Dr. New-man, in the Achilli trial, has created considerable sensation at Rome. There is no news of any polit-ical importance. ical importance.

THREE CORPS D'ARMEE FOR THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

Prince Menschikoff is appointed Commander-inChief of three corps d'àrmée assembled in Bessarabia
and on the Turkish frontier.

A NEW LOAN—DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ATHEIST.

The Hamburg Borsenhalle learns from Athens, 28th ult., that the house of Rothschild has offered, under certain conditions, to advance the government a sum at 9 per cent, to establish a mortgage bank. A commission is appointed to consider the proposal.

M. Stournari, a Greek merchant of Alexandria, deceased, has left \$50,000 to found an industrial school at Athens. Theophilus Cairis, who has gained some temporary notoriety by his atheism, has just died in prison. His body was buried, by the police on the quarantine ground, without religious service.

Turkey THE NEGOTIATION WITH AUSTRIA REGARDING MON-TENEGRO, AND ITS UNFAVORABLE TERMINATION— THE HUNGARIAN REFUGES—DEATH OF ONE OF THE SULTAN'S WIVES—ABD-EL-KADER ABOUT TO

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES—DEATH OF ONE OF THE SULTAN'S WIVES—ABD-EL-KADER ABOUT TO TURN AUTHOR—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ZARA AND AGRAM.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th inst., announce (as before stated) that Count Leiningen, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary, had received, on the 3d, an ultimatum respecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer within five days. This ultimatum demanded the cession, by Turkey, to Austria, of the two ports of Kleck and Sutorina. The letters add that the Porte had refused these demands, and that Austria was, in consequence, advancing her troops towards the Turkish frontier. We cannot see, however, that this could have been known at Constantinople under the above date, even if the occurrence had taken place. The rumors that Austria is determined to find a cause of war against Turkey is industriously fostered by certain parties and presses. On the other hand, it is noticed that the reception given by the Sultan to the Marquis de Lavalette, special ambassador of France, was more than usually cordial, while the ambassador's address contained marked allusion to the old alliance between France and the Porte. The Paris Journal des Debats says that as soon as the Divan heard the Austrian ultimatum, the French and English ambassadors were sent for, and had several conferences on the subject.

A telegraphic despatch received by the French government states that on the rejection, by the Porte.

dors were sent tor, and had several constitute subject.

A telegraphic despatch received by the French government states that on the rejection, by the Porte, of the ultimatum of Austria respecting the Montenegrin affair, the Austrian flag was struck, and not only Count Leiningen, but the whole Austrian legation left Constantinople. The Ottoman Porte considers itself as under the protection of England and

ders itself as under the protection of England and France.

According to Lloyd, the Porte had given assurances to Count Leiningen, with respect to the Polish and Hungarian refugees serving in the army of Omer Pacha, that they will be recommended to go to Ame-rica, expenses paid—all except those who have em-braced Islamism.

One of the wives of the Sultan died, on the 6th ult.

One of the wives of the Sultan died, on the 6th uit. Her remains were buried with the usual solemnities, in the mosque of Yéni-Djami.

Abd-el-Kader is in good health at Broussa, spending his time in retirement, and it is said is writing a book entitled "Meditations on the Koran."

An electric telegraph is to be immediately constructed between Zara and Agram, by which means news from the East will reach England two days sooner than at present.

India and China

BRITISH REVERSES IN BURMAH-TRADE IN INDIA LANGUID—THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA—GOLD DUST FROM AUSTRALIA—THE LONDON STANDARD

LANGUID—THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA—GOLD DUST FROM AUSTRALIA—THE LONDON STANDARD DISCREDITING THE NEWS FROM BURMAII. By electric telegraph from Trieste, we learn that the steamship Adria arrived from Alexandria at Trieste the 24th, after a passage of 140 hours. She left Alexandria on the 18th, and brings the following news from India:—

The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force. Pegu (the province, we suppose,) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the slege (of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygt, upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Prome and Meadami. It is said that a revolution had taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava and desires peace. Fever and diarrhoea prevailed among the British troops and were increasing.

Trade in India was languid. Exchange was firm at 2s. 1d., in Caleutta.

The insurrection in China caused considerable excitement.

The steamer Pottinger had brought (to Suez)

citement. citement.

The steamer Pottinger had brought (to Suez) twenty-one boxes of gold dust from Australia.

After the receipt of the foregoing news, the London Standard declared that the item relating to the British reverses in Burmah was spurious.

Financial Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1853.
The return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, for the week ending on the 19th inst., shows the following changes as compared with that for the week previous:—
The public deposits had increased £498,762; the private deposits had increased £69,365; the rest had decreased

following changes as compared with that for the week previous.—
The public deposits had increased £498,762; the private deposits had increased £508,503; the rest had decreased £518; and the seven day and other post bills had decreased £518; and the seven day and other post bills had decreased £518; and the seven day and other post bills had decreased £518; and the seven day and other post bills had decreased £524,396; and the seven decreased £53,518.

The bullion in both departments had decreased £57,743, and the aggregate of the paper circulation had decreased £24,398.

The above return, it will be seen, is in many respects the most satisfactory that has been issued for some time past. The public deposits had been augmented by nearly half a million, and the total amount under that head now in the bank is the very satisfactory sum of £6,738.

C59. The other deposits had slightly increased, which is a rather unexpected feature, and incleates a greater degree of ease in the money market than had for some weeks previously existed.

The decrease in the government securities held by the bank is comparatively trilling, and was probably occasioned by the sale of exchequer bills. It is not unlikely that the small amount of decrease is to be accounted for by the assumption that the bank has re purchased exchequer bills at the lower rates current on the promulgation of the notice of the intended reduction in the rate of interest, and that the sum shown represents the difference between the two operations. The other securities show an increase of considerable amount, probably in consequence of the bank adopting a more liberal policy with respect to mercantile paper.

The bullion in both departments had decreased only to the comparatively trivial extent of £7,743. This is a very favorable feature in the return, and goes far to substantiate the views expressed under this head. The arrival of upwards of £300,000 by the Three Bells, and the small additional amount that will be shortly to hand by the overhand mail, will probab

Massachusetts five per cent sterling bonds, 1868. 107% a 108 Mary land five per cent sterling bonds. 98 a 99 Virginia six per cent inscribed stock, 1857-75 6 a 96 Po six per cent bonds, 1886. 98 % a 99% for six per cent bonds, 1886. 97 a 98 Boston city four and a half per cent sterling bonds, 1872. 103 a 104 Montreal city six per cent bonds, 1857-76. 85 a 87 New York city five per cent stock, 1855-70, 96 a 97 New Orleans six per cent bonds. 1857-70, 96 a 97 New Orleans six per cent bonds. 1850-70, 96 a 97 New Orleans six per cent bonds. 1800-86 a 87 Pennsylvania Central six per cent, 1880. 99 a 100 New York and Erie seven per cent, first mortgage bonds, 1860. 107 a 108 Do. seven per cent convertible, 1860. 108 a 106 Seaboard and Roanoake seven per cent first mortgage, 1866. 108 a 106 Seaboard and Roanoake seven per cent first mortgage, 1860. 82 a 84 There has been some very large purchases of New York and Erie convertible rallway bonds.

Markets.

MR. 6EO. BADENAGE'S CIRCULAR.
LAVELPOOL, Feb. 25, 1853.

BEEF.—There has been only a moderate demand the week, and no alteration in price to notice.

Pork is quiet. We have two small parcels this we rom America, and one from Mantes.

BACON.—There is more inquiry for this article, as ome sales have been made of American and French, 5s.

55s.

LARD.—This article is very dull, and the sales reported are trifling, and at a reduction upon former rates. Our imports this week have been large, and amongst them one or two parcels of Tuscan.

CHESSE—In moderate demand for fine quality. We have a considerable import this week, the principal part) which has met a steady sale.

PROVISIONS.—Irish bacon is 1s. to 2s. lower, and dull, but the quotations are yet high. American is wanted, the supply being very trifling. Cheese is a ready sale, ex ship, at fully previous rates; the market is again clear, though some large parcels have arrived. Beef and pork are nominally unaltered, the business during this week being unimportant.

QUERCITRON BARK is neglected.

LAND has declined 2s. to 3s.

TALLOW maintains recent advance. MR. JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR

LARD has declined 2s. to 3s.

TALLOW maintains recent advance.

CLOVERSEED.—About 50 tons have been forced off at auction, at a reduction of 1s. to 4s. per cwt.

RICE—FOR Carolina there is no inquiry.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull and tends downwards.

All the recent advance has been lost. There is another pause in the demand for wheat and flour. Indian corn is saleable only at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. on white, and 1s. on yellow.

saleable only at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. on white, and 1s. on yellow.

Corron.—The advices per Africa, received too late to report upon per Baltic, have added to the previous depression of this market, and prices of the common and middling qualities of American have declined an ½d. per lb. in three last days, at which reduction cotton is still freely offered. In Manchester, business has been limited this week, and buyers have a decided advantage.

Stock, this day, 600,786 bags, of which 384,847 are American; do. last year, 359,789 bags, of which 207,491 were American.

Sales this week 34,430 bags, including 24,050 American—4,880 bags being on speculation, and 2 800 for export.

—s, SSU bags being on speculation, and 2 800 for export.

MESSRRS. RICHARDSON BROTHER & Co.'s CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 2d Mo. 25th, 1853.

Since the 22d the weather has been variable, alternating with severe frosts and rapid thaws.

We have no change to notice in the state of the trade for any article since the above date, nor in the value, as the amount of business done has been extremely circumscribed.

the amount of business done has been extremely circumscribed.

At our market this morning we had a thin attendance of the local dealers and millers, who operated to a limited extent in buying wheat. In retail sales, the prices current of Toesday were pretty generally obtained, but had buyers in quantity appeared, they could have supplied themselves Id. a 2d. under that day's prices.

The inquiry for flour was on a restricted scale, and at a reduction of 6d. per bbl. but little business was done, indian corn participated in the general dunless of the above named articles, and both white and yellow were casier to purchase. No sales of loating cargoes reported. Oats and oarmeal were neglected, and each were the turn in favor of the purchaser. Egyptian beans in improved request.

in favor of the purchaser. Egyptian beans in improved request.

Imports of foreign grain and floor since this day week:—
Wheat, 1,365 quarters; corn, 1,541 quarters; floor, 7,928
bbls, and 798 sacks. Export—4,000 quarters wheat, 1,550 quarters corn; 2,450 bbls, and 618 sacks flour.
We quote this day's currency of American cereales:—
White wheat, 7s. 2d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 5d. a 7s. 0d.; mixed and red, 6s. 10d a 7s. per 70 lbs. Corn, yellow, 31s. 6d. a 32s.; white, 5ds. a 34s. od. per 480 lbs. Flour—Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s. 6d. a 27s.; Western, No. 1, 25s. 6d. a 26s. per bbl.; French extras, 30s., 40s. a 43s. per 280 lbs.

Cotron,—Trade cautious buyers, and the market freely supplied, and prices 3/d. a 2/d. lower than last week. Sales of the week, 34,430 bales.

Cornon.—Trade cautious buyers, and the market freely supplied, and prices \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d} a \frac{1}{2}\text{d} lower than last week. Sales of the week, \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d} 20 bales.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS' CIRCULAR.

London, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

The colonial and foreign produce markets continue firm, with a good demand both from the home trade and exporters, and a fair business has been done this week in most articles. In the corn trade, however, dulness prevails, and prices of cotton are a point lower. We have no change to notice in the money market. The amoint of bullion in the Bank of England, by last week's return, was £18,402,360, showing a decrease of £208,452 on the previous one. The late arrivals of American eagles have been sold at 76s. 5d. per ounce, and bar silver at 5s. 13\frac{1}{2}\text{d}. being one eighth of a penny dearer. Consols leave off \$9\frac{1}{2}\text{ a 59\frac{1}{2}}\text{ for money.} The arrival at Alexandria of the overland mail is just announced by electric telegraph from Trieste.

We have little alteration to notice in American stocks; the demand continues limited, and when sales are pressed lower quotations must be accepted. We quote United States 0's Inscriptions, 108\frac{1}{2}\text{a 109\frac{1}{2}\text{; Bonds, 110 a 111}. New York State 5's, 3b a 100; Pennsylvania 5's, 87 a 89; Bonds, 2; Railroad Bonds, 98, Massachusetts sterling, 107\frac{1}{2}\text{; Maryland Sterling, 98; Boston city 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 103\frac{1}{2}\text{.}} Money 2; Railroad Bonds, 98, Massachusetts sterling, 107\frac{1}{2}\text{; Maryland Sterling, 98; Boston city 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 103\frac{1}{2}\text{.}} Money 2; Railroad Bonds, 98, Massachusetts sterling, 107\frac{1}{2}\text{; Maryland Sterling, 98; Boston city 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 103\frac{1}{2}\text{.}} Money 2; Railroad Bonds, 98, Massachusetts sterling, 107\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 100}\text{ maryland Sterling, 98; Boston city 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 103\frac{1}{2}\text{.}} 100\frac{1}{2}\text{ in 100}\text{ in 100}\text{ in 100}\text{ in 1

vals on the coast.

COTTON has been very quiet with us, no sales being reported during the week. At Liverpool prices of American are 1-16d a 3/d. lower, with more disposition sell; middling Orleans yesterday was quoted at 5 11-16d per lb.

can are 1-10d a %d. lower. with more disposition to sell; middling Orleans yesterday was quoted at 5 11-10d. per lb.

DRUGS, FTC.—The public sales yesterday went off heavily, and a large portion was bought in. 1.000 chests and 800 bags shellac were principally realized from 36s. 6d. a 37s. for dark button block, up to 45s. for livery, and 57s. for fine crange, of 1.000 cases castor oil a fair portion sold from 3%d. a 5¼d. being ¼d. lower; turmeric 10s. a 10s. 6d. for Hengal; gum arabic 23s. 6d. a 55s.; 184 bags cubebs sold at 96s. a 99s.; China rhubarb retired at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10d.; China camphor is held firmly at 109s. a 10s; cutch 24s.; gambier 23s.; Turkey opium 12s. a 12s. 3d.; saffron 23s.; quicksilver 2s. 4d. a 2s. 3d. Hear.—St. Petersburg clean, steady at £28 16s. a £39. Nothing done in Manfla. 24 baies Bombay sold at £23. Of Jute 2.700 bales have been offered at auction, which being held for higher prices, were chiefly bought in at £19 a £21 10s. for middling to good.

ISDGO.—The quarterly sales were brought to a satistory conclusion on Wednesday. 14, 759 chests were originally offered, of which 3.902 were withdrawn, and the quantity actually sold has been 9,400 chests, of which about 650 have been taken for America. Compared with October, prices of Bergal, Oude and Kurpah are from 3d. a 7d. dearer, while Madras has sold from par to 3d. a 4d. lower. The highest price obtained for lengal was 7s. 5d. per lb. Of 220 serons Guatemala, at auction to-day, one half sold from 2s. 6d. a 5s. 3d.

The IRON trade is firmer this week at £8 5s. a £8 10s. for common bars, and £8 15s. a £9 for rails, free on board in Wales. Scotch pig has again fluctuated considerably, and leaves off at 55s. cash, for good mixed numbers at Glasgow.

Land.—Buyers hold off, expecting lower prices.

bers at Glasgow.

Larn.—Buyers hold off, expecting lower prices.

Larn quite firm at £25 10s. for British pig, and £26 10s. for sheet.

LARD.—Buyers hold off, expecting lower prices.

LIMBED CARES dull. We quote best New York, in barrels, £10 5s. a £10. Boston, in bags, £10 a £9 15s.; New Orleans, in casks, £9 to £8 15s., thick round £8 5s. a £8; London made, £9 5s.

OIL.—Sperm is dearer; £88 a £90 is now the quotation for fine parcels. In common fish nothing doing, and prices remain nominally the same. Olive keeps firm. Palm 33s. a \$2s. 6d. Cocoa nut 35s. a 39s. Rape dull at 56s. 6d. for brown, and 38s. 8d. for refined, and 1s. more asked for forward. Linseed also has become fist, and 32s. 3d. is the extreme value for present delivery.

RICE.—At auction 660 bags good Bengal sold at 11s. 6d. a 12s., and privately 8,000 bags have changed hands at proportionate rates, but for 7,020 bags low to mid. white Corings, held at 10s. a 10s. 6d., there were no buyers above 9s., and the whole were bought in.

SALTEZERE has become fist again, and of 903 bags Bengal at auction only 390 sold, at 27s. 6d. for 8 lbs. refraction, of very good color. Nitrate Soda, now very scarce, brings 19s. 6d. a 20s. in retail.

SEEDS.—We quote good Calcutta and Hlack Sea linseed 51s. a 51s. 6d. on the spot; for summer shipments sales have been made at 44s., cost, freight and insurance, and 46s. delivered. Rapeaced sells freely at 50s. for Calcutta, with some inquiry for the continent.

SPIRIES.—Of 2,590 bags black pepper at auction, the sound portion was withdrawn above the market value, viz: fair Penang, at 3%d.; good Batavia, 33dd., and Malabar, 3%d.; the damaged brought fully previous ratex thas the form of the sound portion was withdrawn above the market value, viz: fair Penang, at 3%d.; good Batavia, 33dd., and Malabar, 3%d.; the damaged brought fully previous ratex has the proper at a part for the sound portion was withdrawn above the market value, viz: fair Penang, at 3%d.; good Batavia, 33dd., and Malabar, 3%d.; the damaged brought fully previous ratex has been paid for a tensor with for the prices.

Malabar, 3%d.: the damaged brought fully previous rates. 135 packages Jamaica ginger sold from 55s. a 154s. for good small to fair bold, with 137 cases good Cochin at 51s.

Sucar is in active demand, and rather stiffer prices have been paid for strong refining qualities. The sales of West India for the week have been 2,050 hhds., with 16,560 bags Mauritius, Bengal and Madras; of 5,000 boxes yellow Havana at auction, one half sold at 35s. a 42s. 6d., with 2,500 bags brown Pernams, from 30 te 34s. 366 cases Bahia were bought in above the value. By private contract, we have again experienced an active inquiry, and the following transactions have taken place, viz:—a cargo of 2,860 boxes yellow Havana, (No. 154.) at 24s. 6d. for a near port; one of 2,380 bags white Pernams, uninsured, at 25s. 6d., direct for Trieste: 12,000 bags common clayed Manila, at 34s. 6d.; 3000 boxes yellow Havana, at 35s. 6d. a 37s; and 100 cases, 300 bags brown Bahia, at 18s. a 18s. 6d.; for a cargo of new brown Bahia, an tilse. a 18s. 6d.; for a cargo of new brown Bahia, an tilse near ports of the continent have become reduced; and prospects are favorable for early floating cargoes.

Tallow is quiet again, and 44s. 6d. a 44s. 3d are nearest closing quotations on the spot, and 44s. for new.

Tra.—The demand has slackened, and common Congon is difficult of sale at 10d. a 103/d. Deliveries proceed favorably.

Trs.—Prices of British have been again advanced 5s. this week, and we now quote block 117s., bar 118s., prefined 120s., but the amelters are still indisposed to sell. Banca has been sold at 119s. 6d.; straits held at 118s. Trn plates in demand at 27s. 6d. for I. C. coke, and 35s. for I c. charcoal.